

# The Saturday Gazette.

## BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OFFICE,  
Bloomfield, N. J.

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THE  
SATURDAY GAZETTE,  
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.  
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF LITERATURE,  
EDUCATION,  
POLITICS,  
GENERAL NEWS,  
AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

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May 9-bum

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Mar. 1-17

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APRIL 15th, 1874

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a dividend at the rate of 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE OF ALL TAXES

was declared on all deposits entitled thereto on the first of May, payable on and after May 18th.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal from May 1st. Deposits made on or before May 24th, will draw interest from May 1st.

This Institution will remove on or about April 25th to its new Banking room, number 448 Broad St., under the Continental Hotel.

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For the Saturday Gazette.

**OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.**

Old time again has brought around  
The day that gave us birth,  
Proclaiming it all on land and sea  
And throughout all the Earth.

'Twas on this day, that noble band  
Of Patriots true and brave,  
Pledged life and wealth and honor 'neath  
Our liberties to save.

Let cannons boom and bells 'peal forth  
In memory of that hour  
That freedom gave to one and all  
And broke the tyrant's power.

Unfold the banner to the breeze  
To the remotest station,  
Let stars and stripes be King to-day  
O'er all the joyous nation.

This day must remind all patriotic Americans of the suffering and privation that was undergone by our Fathers in the terrible struggle for Independence.

The names of those noble heroes who so bravely fought and bled that we might enjoy the blessings of liberty, should be handed down to the latest posterity, with all the honor which attaches to their noble conduct and heroic action, the name of James Otis, who first by his fiery eloquence, startled the colonists to the realization of their position, and implanted in their minds and hearts the determination to throw off the yoke of bondage, and who enunciated the immortal principle that taxation without representation is tyranny, probably did more than any other, to start us on the road to freedom and prosperity.

The clarion tones of Patrick Henry, whose utterances surprised the boldest, and called forth the cry of traitor from the Assembly, he was addressing, did much that we of the present day should never forget.

The far-seeing Jefferson, who was commissioned to draw up that immortal declaration which has made his name famous, would have done still more for his country had his contemporaries accepted the instrument as it came from his hands.

It would have prevented the bloody war this generation has seen, that became necessary to wipe out the foul blot on our escutcheon. There are many persons that are inclined to depreciate the noise, bustle and confusion that usually attend the celebration of the anniversary of our nation's birth, while it may be annoying to a few, the majority of us enjoy it and strive in various ways to help it along.

It serves to remind us that we are a free and independent people, that the shackles that weigh down so large a portion of poor, suffering humanity, have been stricken off from us and we stand an example for the down-trodden Nations of the Earth to emulate. Let us all, while observing the day as seemeth best to us, remember with thanksgiving, our superior lot as compared with many others, and not forget the price that was paid for our liberties by the daring men and heroic women who lived in the days that tried men's souls.

**NEW JERSEY IN THE REVOLUTION.**

THE COMMITTEES OF SAFETY.

The Legislature of this State had the wisdom a few years since, to collate from the old historical records, still preserved and accessible, and publish three volumes of these valuable documents.

The one volume contains the Record of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, 1689 to 1709. A second volume contains the Journal and votes of the House of Representatives of New Jersey from Nov. 10th, 1709, to Jan. 31st, 1709.

During both these periods PERTH AMBOY was the Capital of the State. Another volume comprises the complete minutes of THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY of the State of New Jersey from March 18, 1777 to October 8th, 1778, a period of nineteen months at the beginning of the War of Independence.

It is by looking into the details of the experience of the representative and responsible men of that period and of those times that tried men's souls; and by contemplating the facts which occurred, and which are recorded in the spirit of that day, that we can best learn the estimate then had of the sacrifices and the perils which were staring them in the face, and the vigilance and courage, resolution and fidelity which our noble and patriotic forefathers evinced, and to which we are a thousand times indebted for the precious boon of our liberties and free institutions.

This Council of Safety was created by the Legislature and acted for the State. It was composed of the Governor and twelve citizens appointed by the Legislature, as follows:

John Cleves Symmes, Wm. Patterson,  
Nathaniel Scudder, Theophilus Elmer,

Silas Condict, John Hart,  
John Mebelm, Samuel Dick,  
John Combs, Caleb Camp,  
Edmund Wetherby, Benjamin Manning.

The first record is dated at Haddonfield, March 18th, 1777. The Board was informed that Capt. Walton was attending in town with a number of prisoners which he had brought from Monmouth. By some papers laid before the Board and by examination, it appeared that six of the prisoners had been taken in a boat and belonged to Pennsylvania whereupon the Council advised his excellency to order Captain Walton to conduct them to Philadelphia and deliver them to the Council of Safety of Penn. with the evidence obtained in the examination.

The next day other persons, sent to Haddonfield, by General Putnam, were examined, and they, having taken the "oath of abjuration and allegiance as by law appointed," were discharged.

The Council continued to meet every day, as a general thing, and sometimes twice a day. They were charged with the examination of all prisoners or suspected persons, and the disposition of them; all citizens suspected of disloyalty were reported to the Council of Safety, and after examination were required to take the "oath of abjuration and allegiance," or, refusing to do so, as many did, were allowed to go, within a given time, to the enemy's lines or were frequently sent there under charge of an officer. In some instances they were required to give bonds for their appearance to answer at the next Court of general gaol delivery for the county, and in others they were imprisoned on a charge of High Treason.

On the 9th of April a petition from sundry inhabitants of New Ark in the County of Essex was read, setting forth that some of the most inveterate Tories remained after the enemy were fled, had been apprehended and sent to H. d. Quarters; but through multiplicity of business or want of evidence have been discharged and on returning home, threaten such as had accused and taken them up; that some who have fled with the enemy, have left their families and estates, the latter of which is daily conveyed away by the former for want of proper authority to secure them; that many persons who have refused to comply with General Washington's proclamation remain at home without any molestation or doing any kind of duty. It was referred to the Legislature.

Ordered that warrants of commitment be issued against John Laurence and Thos. Watson for high treason, etc., etc.

Passing over fifty or sixty pages filled with interesting occurrences more or less similar to the above, we note the following record:

"That Major Hayes, or the commanding officer of the Militia stationed at Newark, be ordered to remove from the County of Essex to the South side of Hackensack River in Bergen county in order to go into the enemy's lines, the following women (with their children) being the wives and children of persons, lately residing within this State, who have gone over to the enemy, to wit: Mary Longworth, Catharine Longworth, Elizabeth Wheeler, Phoebe Banks, Mary Wood, Hannah Ward, Elizabeth Betty and Anne Clark.

Ordered that Joseph Hodden, Jun., be appointed a commissioner for the County of Essex for signing and inventorying the estates and effects of persons gone over to the enemy, etc., in the room of Isaac Dodd who refuses to act.

Ordered that Isaac Ogden now in the gaol of Morris County be removed for trial to the County of Essex in which he resides.

Sept. 13. We find this note: Whereas Jas. Ogden, Smith Hetfield, and Jas. Willis of Essex County, have gone over to the enemy, and left their families behind them—Ordered that Col. F. Frelinghuysen cause the wives of said Ogden, Hetfield and Willis and such of their children as are under age, to be removed within the enemy's lines, or some place within their possession.

Aug. 2nd. Moses Jacques was commissioned Lieut. Col., Jacob Crane Lieut. Major and Esauel Woodruff, Jr., 2nd Major, all in the First Regiment of Foot Militia in Essex County, to supply vacancies.

Lieutenant John Troop of the 3rd battalion of New Jersey Yols. in the enemy's service, having been apprehended by order of the Council as a spy or recruiting for the enemy, was brought before the Council and examined. Ordered that he be sent, with his examination to Genl. Washington.

Sometimes we find that persons imprisoned for misdemeanors were allowed the option to stand trial or go into the Navy of the United States. Henry Shoope, Peter Saunders, Benj. Tuttle, Jas. Abel, Benj. Hatfield, Jonathan and Cor. Clawson, and Jas. Compton were cases of this kind.

We intended to make further extracts from this valuable work, but local matters of great interest this week and other articles which have already been waiting some time, crowd upon us. We hope, however, to be able to recur to these minutes again at an early day.

**FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.**

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, MAY 30, 1874.

MR. LYON—Dear Sir: You see that I have reached France in the study of geography, although part of that which I have studied of France during the last few weeks will probably be included in the map of Italy, a few years hence, provided the latter country keeps up her forward march and the former continues as she has for the past four years. The first place across the line that received us, after a very pleasant ride over part of the famous Cornice road, was Mentone. For one not fond of lovely scenery, and a most agreeable climate, Mentone is not the place.

It is situated like a half moon, with the ocean within the curve, and the high mountains without, consequently it is about as well protected from "tramontanes" and other disagreeable Mediterranean winds, as it can be.

Being so well situated and having so many natural attractions, it has become quite a winter resort, especially for people troubled with lung diseases, who find here a climate more even and as a rule warmer than any place yet discovered in Italy. Between Mentone and Nice lies the most beautiful part of the Cornice, and some of the finest scenery that ordinary travelers can find.

Since the railroad has been built from Genoa to Nice, very few go by carriage or diligence, as was the custom five years ago, but people who mind their p's and q's just give the railroad a slip at Mentone, hire a carriage with four horses and make the distance in three hours, seeing more than they would in a thousand journeys by rail over the same route.

One commences to think more about himself on entering Nice, than he has since he entered Italy, (of course provided he has been there.)

The first impulse is to look at the bottom of your pantaloons, to see if they have sprung bottoms, then out comes a pocket looking-glass, to see if your cravat corresponds with the passing dandy's; next you are shocked to find that your hat is entirely out of style, your heart begins to sink as, coming in contact with a pedestrian, you notice that your linen is not as white as it should be. This is the last straw on the camel's back. With a poor opinion of Italian washerwomen you sneak off to your hotel, where a day is spent wondering how you ever managed to become so corrupted in your dress, but just at sunset, as you are about to order "pistols and coffee for one," light is shed on the subject, and you remember the stories that friends used to tell of bad tailors and washerwomen, on their return from a trip to Italy.

Nice is a miniature Paris, a city of pleasure and nothing more or less. Before coming to Nice one has an idea that it should belong to Italy, and that France was a little grasping to have taken it for her service in the late Austrian-Italian war but after an hour spent here, one's convictions are rather shaken. It is next to impossible to imagine yourself in Italy, for everything denotes the Frenchman's way here, for a time at least. He has imported his pretty little parks, made the streets wide, and as a necessity, has brought his usual amount of "gas" to make him cheerful at night, and to keep him from his greatest malady, ennui.

Appearances are deceitful, notwithstanding all these convincing signs to the contrary, for a large portion of the inhabitants are Italians, as may be judged from the fact, that on the last anniversary of Victor Emanuel's ascension to the throne of Italy, 4,000 Italians, residents of Nice, sent him their congratulations, with the message that they were sorry not to be able to count themselves among his subjects.

This is a large number for a city of 60,000 inhabitants, as probably each of the 4,000 represents two or three, and of course there are many who are neutral at present, but who, if they should see any hope, would be ready enough to help their native country.

The citizens of Nice have an advantage over most of the European cities, of having the Principality of Monaco, in their vicinity, where they can find within an hour's ride, very "innocent" amusement.

Monaco is one of the few remaining gambling places of Europe; situated as is so near to Nice, and with its beautiful surroundings, also having the great attraction of the "green tables," it is as a natural consequence, a great place for people to go

for relaxation of pocket. Monaco is an independent kingdom, it is governed by a prince; has its own laws and everything to correspond, but of course is very small and will undoubtedly in the course of a few years be taken by France under her motherly wing.

The whole of this part of the coast, is one vast winter resort, where representatives of all nations come to idle away the winter months, which in most countries are cold and bleak, but here are like summer, the whole winter through.

CANES, on the other side of Nice from Mentone, is another little paradise, where the inhabitants of northern countries find a refuge from their dreaded winters. Canes, like Mentone and Nice, is beautifully situated and is well calculated to make a few months residence a very enjoyable and delightful epoch in one's life. It is hardly possible to spend a winter in all of these places, and I think it would be a very difficult problem to say which is the best; so if one has a few months to stay along, the best way to decide the matter is to toss up.

About a mile from Canes is the little island of Marguerite, where Marshal Bazaine is confined. He is about as well situated as Mr. Tweed and other New York dignitaries, and I think a little better, for he is in a good climate, and from his window he gets a most magnificent view.

Perhaps it would be well to remove Mr. Tweed from time to time, to Florida to pass the winters, and in that way we may be able to lengthen out his life, and keep him among us for some years yet.

Most people, except perhaps boys who write compositions, think that there is an end to a sheet of foolscap paper, so I will leave Marseilles until next time.

Yours respectfully,

A. D. W.

P.S. A plot has just been discovered to release Marshal Bazaine, so to add to the other luxuries, they have given him a double guard, to keep him out of temptation.

**LITERARY NOTICES.**

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY.—Contents—A new volume begun with a Foregone Conclusion. A delightful novel by W. D. Howells, author of Their Wedding Journey, A Chance Acquaintance. To be continued the rest of the year. Bret Harte's Great Poem—For the King. (Northern Mexico, 1846) A Rebel's Recollections of the Men who made the Army. By George Cary Eggleston. The Ship in the Desert—Joanna Miller's latest and best poem. Willie—Another of P. Deming's touching Adirondack tales. Journalism and Journalists—By F. B. Sanborn, of the "Springfield Republican." Two European Schools of Design; South Kensington and Antwerp. A valuable paper by W. J. Stillman. Scottish Banking—A timely article by William Wood. A Prodigal in Buskara—Personal Adventures of Charles Warren Stoddard. An earnest Bowing of Wild Oats—A most interesting chapter of Robert Dale Owen's autobiography. Katy's Fortune—A new story by Will Wallace Harney. The poetry of the number, best of the poems by Bret Harte, and Joanna Miller, by W. D. Howells. Howard Glyndon, Charlotte F. Bates, Edgar Fawcett, John James Platt. Recent Literature, Art, Education, are departments especially well filled. Hurd & Houghton, New York, Publishers.

THE GALAXY for July contains contributions from Justin McCarthy, George Estlin, Olive Logan, Junius Horner, Browne, and other popular writers. Contents—Linley Rochford. Chapters 21, 22, and 23. By Justin McCarthy. Sonnet. By Paul Hayne. Voltaire as a Lover. Course of True Love. Poland and the Poles. Translated. By Baron Grey. Caprices and Ferns. By the Poetess. The Classic Flora. By Mary A. Lloyd. Drift-Wood. By Philip Quilley. Scientific Miscellany. Twenty-three articles. Current Literature. Nebula. By the Editor.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July contains over One Hundred Illustrations, and a bewildering variety of the most interesting reading matter. A marked feature of the Number is the proportion of space devoted to American subjects. Contents—Left Ashore; with three illustrations. The Mountains (9) Porte Crayon; with three illustrations. Our Nearest Neighbor, Mexico—Bishop Gilbert Haven; with seventeen illustrations. My Slain. Marblehead, with nineteen illustrations. The Living Link. Prof. James de Mille. With two illustrations. Persephone; with one illustration. The Not Result. The Work of the United States Fish Commission; with twenty-eight illustrations. A Glimpse of "Seventy-six." With thirteen illustrations. My Mother and I. With two illustrations. One of Many. John and I—Ella Rodman Church. Falsehood in the Daily Press—James Parton. My Wife's Editorial. Editor's Easy Chair. Editor's Literary Record. The Education of American Girls. Editor's Scientific Record. Editor's Historical Record. Editor's Drawer: An Incident of Territorial Politics. Economy. Anecdote of Gulian C. Verplanck. Falling from Grace. A Fighting Preacher. "Advice." The President's Objection to a third Term. An elevated Negro. Armed Justice. A Job. Jack Lynch-Law and Real Estate Operations. Epitaphs. A Story by Mark Twain. Church Operations. Men and Manners in Parliament. Business Before Pleasure. Juvenile Humor. Buchanan and his Clerk. A Bear Story. Credit Mobilier. Professor Jingo and the Skull, with nine illustrations.

**Items of Interest.**

Judging by the mortality reports of 1873, Philadelphia stands nearly or quite at the head of the large cities of the United States and of the world in the matter of healthfulness, the death rate being registered 21 in every thousand.

The Reformed Episcopal Church now numbers about twenty ministers and thirteen hundred members.

Twenty thousand persons have signed a petition to the President against the introduction of Masonic ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the Government buildings at Chicago.

Queen Victoria recently refused to admit to one of her receptions a lady who had been legally divorced.

Mrs. Audubon, widow of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Shelbyville, Ky. on Friday, at the age of 88. She was a lady of more than ordinary attainments, and was the constant companion of her husband in his labors and travels, visited the principal courts of Europe in his company. For some years past—since his death—she has lived with her relatives in Kentucky.

ANDRE'S POCKET-BOOK.—The pocket-book taken from the person of Major John Andre by his captors, Sept. 26, 1780, has been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by Rev. A. L. Whitman, of Groton, Conn. The Hartford Courant says that it was for many years in the possession of Mr. Joshua Barrell, of Bridgewater, Mass., a soldier of the revolution, from whom it passed more than forty years ago to his grandson, Mr. W. Whitman. It will hereafter be preserved by the side of Arnold's watch, which has been for many years in the cabinet of the Historical Society.

Probably the most remarkable instance of hereditary descent of an office, in the history of our government, is that of the Consul of Portsmouth, England. One of the first appointments made by General Washington as President was that of a Mr. Fox to this consulate. When he died his son was appointed to the place. The son also died and the grandson was his successor. During President Lincoln's term a man from New York was suggested for Mr. Fox's place at the instance of Mr. Thurlow Weed—who took such interest in the matter that he went to Washington to secure the appointment. Mr. Huxley, the present Second Assistant Secretary of State, told Mr. Weed the story, and added that Mr. Fox was one of the most valuable officers in the service, whereupon Mr. Weed tore up the papers on the spot, and said he would not disturb so faithful a man. Mr. Fox retained his place. He died, and on Wednesday of last week the great-grandson of the original appointee was appointed to the place.

A number of families have arrived at Denville camp-ground for the summer. Trains stop at the ground. This lovely spot is becoming an increasing attraction. Camp-meeting will be held here July 28th.

In the United States there are twenty-six counties and 245 towns named Fox, the great and good father of his country.

SAARATOGA SPECIAL TRAINS.—Parties intending a journey to Saratoga will, by availing themselves of these fast trains, reach Saratoga in five hours and forty minutes after leaving the Grand Central Depot. Trains leave at 9 a.m. and 3:40 p.m., and run through without change of cars, commencing this afternoon.

OUR FORESTS.—The Committee on the Public Lands in the House, in answer to a memorial from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, have prepared a bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of Forestry. There is also a report giving a careful estimate of the percentage of woodlands in the following countries:

Per cent.

Norway.....66

Sweden.....60

Russia, in Europe.....40

Germany.....2